27. (New) A method of determining a location, comprising:

(a) sensing proximity of a members of a set of landmarks;

(b) storing sequential generic identifications of proximate landmarks, maintaining a sequence of sensing thereof, a single identification being insufficient to determine a location;

(c) searching a database for locations consistent with the stored sequential identifications;

(d) determining a likely location based on the search of the database.

28. (New) The method according to claim 27, further comprising the step of remotely reading an identification from a landmark.

29. (New) The method according to claim 27, further comprising the step of wirelessly reading an identification from a landmark.

30. (New) The method according to claim 27, further comprising the steps of interrogating a landmark and receiving the non-unique identifier from a landmark in response to the interrogation.

31. (New) The method according to claim 27, further comprising the steps of emitting an interrogation signal and receiving, in response to the interrogation signal, the non-unique identifier from a landmark.

32. (New) The method according to claim 27, further comprising the steps of interrogating a landmark with a radio frequency signal, and receiving from the landmark a modified radio frequency signal.

33. (New) The method according to claim 27, further comprising the steps of interrogating a landmark with a radio frequency signal, and receiving from the landmark a backscatter radio frequency signal comprising the identification.

34. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein said comparing comprises the

steps of assuming an initial location, analyzing most recently received landmark identifications and comparing these to predetermined identifiers in a zone around the assumed prior position, and determining at least one consistent position.

35. (New) The method according to claim 34, wherein, if a plurality of locations are consistent, a most likely location is output.

36. (New) The method according to claim 34, wherein, if a plurality of locations are consistent, further landmark identifications are obtained until a unique consistent locations is defined.

37. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein the sequence of storing sequential generic identifications is statistically processed to increase tolerance to error in reading proximate identifications.

38. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein each of said landmarks comprises a surface acoustic wave passive backscatter radio frequency identification transponder.

39. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein at least two landmarks have the same identification.

40. (New) The method according to claim 27, further comprising the step of implementing an error tolerant algorithm for determining a location in the event that one or more errors of the following types occur: proximity is erroneously sensed and the database is incorrect.

41. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein said searching comprises computing a correlation of stored sequential generic identifications and relationships with sets of geographically proximate landmark identifications within the database, to determine consistent corresponding locations in a fault tolerant manner.

44. (New) The method according to claim 27, further comprising the steps of

determining a landmark location using a secondary positioning system; and producing a composite location based on the determined likely location and the secondary positioning system.

45. (New) The method according to claim 44, wherein said secondary positioning system comprises a geopositioning signal receiver.

46. (New) The method according to claim 27, wherein the landmarks comprise lane boundary markers of a roadway, wherein the determined likely location is employed to assist in guidance of a vehicle.